MES CORDON BENNETT, JR., MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET

All business or news letters and telegraphic de must be addressed New York HERALD. Letters and packages should be properly sealed

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXII...... No. 234 AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, corner

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite Beer Vork Hotel -Under the Garliert.

PRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- DONEST AND SON

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, -- NASEPPA-SCASSES AND

BANVARD'S NEW YORK MUSEUM, Broadway and

TERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue, Fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth atreets.—Theodona Thomas' Porular Garden foroures, commencing at 8 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTERLS, 555 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel-In THER ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAIN

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—In Their Songs. Dances, Countrictum, Burlingues, &c.—Poses D'Arrique-

BEN COTTON AND SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS, fifth Avenus Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-outh street.—In Their Neuro Eccentricities, Ballets and Borklesques.—The Coppied Amstrochact.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowerf. -- Communication. Nagro Minaterist, Burlesques, Ballet Diver ORIFFIN & OHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, corner of Busy and Twenty third atreet.—Ermiopian Songs, Balli Danoing, Busineques, &c.—Nonody's Son.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.— BALLET, FARCE, PANTOMINE: BURLESQUES, ETHIOPIAN OMIO AND SENTIMENTAL VOCALISMS, &C.—THE BILL POSTER'S

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE, 600 Broadway.

EIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Thirty-fourth alrest and Eighth avenue.—Hart & Kerns' Combination Troupe.—Singing, Dancing, Businesque and Panyonius. A Niggen in a Banger Suor.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETHIOPIAN

NEW YORE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, SCIENCE AND ARE, CARINST OF NATURAL HISTORY AND POLYTECHNIC IN-STRUCTS, 618 Broadway. - LECTURES DAILY. Open from 8 A. H. HI 10 o'clock P. M.

New York, Thursday, August 22, 1867.

TRE NEWS.

EUROPE The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yes

ion of the British Parliament was pr

oyal commission. Queen Victoria has no app of a European war, rejoices that Fentanism tile" in Ireland, is antisfied with the new people on the passage of the Reform Bill and the con-federation of the Dominion of Canada.

Peacoful assurances are repeated from Salzburg, and the Imperial Congress is expected in the town, and it is thought that the Queen of England and Emperor of Austria will meet Napoleon in Paris subsequently. The Sui-tan is to appoint a mixed council of Greeks and Turka Garibaldi has suspended his movement against Rome, and the Catalonian revolution has been suppressed by

Profile Mail Steamship Company against Measrs. Guion & Williams for damages done to the property of the plaintiffs at Aspinwall by the explosion of nitro-glycerine shipped by the defendants to that point in April, question of liability for payment is to be d ided by another court.

Connois closed at 94 7-16, for money, in London.

The Liverpool cotton market was quiet and steady, sidding uplands at 10%d. Breadstoffs and visions were without important changes,

THE CITY.

ser Rollins, Chief of the Internal Reven Department, was present at the secret meeting of the Metropolitan Board on Monday, and great excitement prevailed among the inspectors in consequence, so it was generally supposed that his presence was for the purpose of ordering a wholesale decapitation among Nothing of the sort is known, however, to have been the result as yet.

The leading gamblers of the city held a product in yesterday for the purpose of taking measures to protect themselves against the encroachments of the protect themselves against the encroachments of the protect themselves against the encroachments of the en, to tax each est raise a fund for the employment of lawyers and

county on a charge of being concerned in a series of bur-giaries at Coney Island, Bath and elsewhere, appears to re been a model burglar (if a burglar at all) exquisite tastes. He is a married man, and his restings of great merit, a library of the works of the best authors, and his cellars contained the choicest wines and liquors, all reputed to be the result of daring midnight explorations. He is reported to be decidedly social and gentlemanly in his personal bearing.

The steamship James T. Brady was run into off Barnegat on Tuesday night by some unknown steamer and The stock market was week and unsettled yesterds

Governments were also weak. Gold closed at 141%. The North German Lloyd's steamship Weser, Captain Wenko, will leave her pier at Hoboken to-day (Thurs-

G. Wenko, will leave nor pier at Hobokee to-day (Tours-day), at noon, for Bremen via Southampton. The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent will close at the Post Office at half-past ten this morning.

The elegant sidewheel steamship South America, Captain Tinklepaugh, will easi to-day (Thursday) at three P. M., from pier No. 43 North river, for Rio Janeiro, touching at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia. The mails will close al₄the Post Office at two o'clock This steamer takes out a large number of passengers and

full freight. WISCELLANDOUS.

The lost Gulf cable was recovered on Sunday and the wires between Havana and Key West are now in perfect working order. Communications are passing between the two points, but the mevements of the telgraphic party between Punts Ross and Key West are

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday the Committee on the Militia and the Public Defence made a report providing, among other things, for a division of the militia into active and reserve forces. The vote refersing the report of the Banking and Corporations Com-mittee to the Committee on Revision was reconsidered and the article was adopted. The article on the powers motion providing that it shall require a two-thirds vote members elected to both houses to pass a bil over the Governor's veto and that the Governor shall not sign any bill after the adjournment of the Legisla-

speeches of the campaign in Ohio yesterday. Wade claimed negro suffrage as the result of republican prinwas a blessing to the country, and the failure to the whiskey tax was a blot on the prevailing oliect the whistey,

The corner stone of a railroad bridge across the Mistouri riyor at Kausse City, Misspuri, was laid with im-

posing ceremonies at that point yesterday. The bridge completed in one year.

General Thomas left Louisville for New Orleans yester

day to relieve General Sheridan.

The City Council of New Orleans have recommended

The City Council of New Orleans have recommended the removal of the City Comproller, Surveyor, Attorney and Coroner at the hands of the military.

In the National Labor Congress at Chicage yesterday a motion was made to form a political party on the basis of the rights of workingmen, and great excitement prevailed in consequence among the members. The suggestion met with some objection, but has not yet been fully discoursed.

ulty discussed.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad h as b a bone of contention between rival claimants for the directory, and is threatened with a long course of titiga-

A tetter of Judge Frederick Hail, of California, will be found elsewhere in our columns this morning, detail-ing his experience as one of the Emperor Maximilian's

Dergan, and expresses her opinion that allo was born without moral responsibility, being on the lowest level in the scale of human intelligence. The wonder is, she cays, that any housekeeper would be willing to engage

A fire occurred in Platteburg, N. F., on Tuesday night, thich destroyed fifty-four buildings, involving a loss

The Crists and the Remedy. Over thirty millions of people to be ruled

Puritanism and the negro! This is the result

of four years of terrible war : the sacrifice of two hundred thousand lives; the sinking of national morality: the wrecking of commerce the ruin of our agricultural interests; the im posing upon our country a debt of three thousaud millions of dollars. The mad revolution ary element that blindly arges the nation to ruin still continues its race. To halt is death to them; and yet they must be halted. True to their ideas, and true to revolutionary rules they begin new to approach the second phase in the overthrow of all government. Hereto fore they have followed a single idea to it wildest extreme; they now reduce themselves to upholding men instead of principles. They now strike the name of Sheridan as the loud est note upon their political harp, and would make the country believe that the transfer of that officer to other duties is an assault upon them. In the transfer of Sheridan we se nothing outside of the simple military right which exists in the hands of the President to carry out the duty devolving upon him as Commander-in-Chief of our army and Executive of the nation. If he thinks that a change of officers is desirable in any command, he is acting properly in making that change. General Grant, as a soldler, shows his good sense, in obeying the order to assign Sheridan to other duty. It alters no law that Congress has made and affects no principle of reconstruction, as is proven by Grant's order to Thomas, which is virtually a simple change of executives to carry out the same general plan. The relative merits of Thomas and Sheridan to fill the po sition are scarcely worth arguing. Sherida mind that leaps to a conclusion and an exer cise of rigid justice. What is overturned in the leap sometimes wounds when the sensi bilities are keen. Thomas, comprehensive and great in solid military genius, moves slower but with not less of certainty and justice ; bu in his exercise of power he will wound less than the brilliant cavalry officer who has-firs on the field, and next in the most difficult of the five military reconstruction districts nothing in the change; the law is not altered reconstruction goes on as before and in the

The removal of Sheridan will perhaps ele vate him. It almost places a Pre nomination in his grasp. The great radical element of the country, looking for an exponen of its will, may turn to Sheridan. General in a position which makes him the focus of power, will throw his influence in the scale of bis favorite. The reconstruction problem. bowever, in its present phase, is bringing daily new elements to the surface; and until we know if Mr. Johnson will play his great trump card or not there can be but little certainty about the next Presidency. That trump card it is now time that Mr. Johnson should play The moment has come: the revolutionary ways which freed the negro is now dashing him against the common sense of the country, to the rain of its present interests and its future greatness. We are now threatened with negro representative from each Congressional district in the South, and the code which is to govern the United States may receive laws based upon ignorance instead of educa-The wave must be stopped; it tion. has broken from the control of those who first gave it impulse. The national revulsion of feeling demands that it be balted, and de mands, too, that Mr. Johnson balt it. Let him strike the blow; let him now give the country universal amnesty. The negro will then take his proper place, and in the light of a freedom which is his right he may emerge from mental darkness. With universal amnosty the reco struction problem will be finished at a stroke intelligence will replace ignorance, and Puritanism and the negro may take position second

to the common sense of the country. A New Form of Government. After the election of John Quincy Adams, in 1824, through the influence of Henry Clay in the House of Representatives, John Randolph of Virginia, denounced the combination by which it was effected as a "coalition of th Puritan and the blackleg." From that mo ment a revulsion took place in the feelings and policy of the country, and at the next election Jackson was chosen over Adams by a large majority. A combination is now being formed similar in character, but more disgraceful and humiliating in some of its features, for the purpose of forcing a new form of government upon the country. The laws of Congress are giving us a union of the two elements of Puritanism and negroism. What is to be the fate of this modern coalition of the Puritan and the nigger ?

Greeley on Grant.

Greeley is very severe on General Grant for taking the post of Minister of War and removing Sheridan from his military district. Grant never went bail for Jeff Davis, however, nor did he ever make a pilgrimage to Niagara Falls and attempt to negotiate with Jake Thompson and the rest of the rebels there by offering them four hundred millions for their niggers. Greeley should clear his own skirts from mud before he attempts to bespatter

The Treasury Department in Dauger. It is necessary that President Johnson should

turn his attention at once to the condition of the Treasury Department. The recent letter of McCulloch does not meet the case. The enormous frauds that have been committed upon the revenue-in whiskey, tobacco, petroleum and other things amount, far as they have been discovered, little less than a hundred million dollars. What the undiscovered fraud amount to we cannot say; but, judging from the gross mismanagement of the Treasury in all its branches, the losses of the governmen are much greater, probably, than those that have been brought to light. Then there are the startling revelations of deficiencies and irregularities, involving stupendous sums which we have ref. red to before, and which the extracts of secret and suppressed investi gations in our hands seem to confirm. The aggregate amount is said to be hundreds of millions; so enormous, indeed, that we have been afraid to publish the evidence. This was brought out by a committee of the House, not yet published. The specific amounts named, about which there appears little doubt, is in one case over millions, la another twenty millions, and so on of other sums. Some of these deficiencies and irregularities date back to the time when Mr. Chase left the Treasury Department, But although the extracts we hold, taken from the investigations secretly made in the committee show a fearful state of things, the evidence has been so carefully withheld from the public, or suppressed, that there is reason to believe the whole truth has not yet been obtained. We want more light upon the subject. The bondholders and the people generally with feel uncasy until the Treasury Department be thoroughly overhauled. It devolves upon the President to see that this be done without delay. He must not be satisfied with what this or that official may tell him; but he must know and must let the public know the true condition of the Treasury as investigated by a committee of the House.

Mr. Chase, when Secretary, organized the Department in all its details; but he was not much of an organizer, as we have seen from the looseness of the whole system, from the opportunities afforded for frauds, and from the accumulation of a stupendous debt for which there was no necessity. Had the Treasury been properly managed by him, and the amount of revenue raised at that time which we now raise, instead of borrowing and issuing bonds at a ruinous rate, the debt would not have been more than half or a third as large. He was utterly incompetent for the position be held. He had but one idea, and that was to create a bondholding class, a moneyed oligarchy, and the powerful national bank system, for the purpose of reaching the Presidency through heir influence. He left the Treasury in such condition that President Lincoln had great ifficulty in finding a man to take his place Finally Mr. Fessenden accepted the position but he was so disgusted that he soon resigned Then a creature and financial disciple of Mr. Chase, a small country banker from Indians Secretary. Through the Chase influence, and because no statesman could be found willing to take charge of the Department in its condition at that time, Mr. McCulloch was, unfortunately elevated to the position. Since he became Secretary our financial affairs have been going from a bad to a worse condition. He ha een floundering about in ignorance of where e was or what to do. At one time he raise the cry of on to specie payments, in cheru with the same radical organs which nearly ruined the country with their "on to Richmond cries, and at another time he stope the con raction of the currency because he sees the Had it not been for the wonderful resources of this great country the Treasury would have been bankrupt before now, under his mismanagement. Should be remain Secretary two or three years longer there will be reason to fear bankrupt Treasury, notwithstanding all our natural resources and the surprising industry of the people. No people or government can stand long such incapacity as he exhibits and the stupendous frauds and losses that are the consequences. To save the Treasury from bankruptcy, the republic from great financial disasters and himself from blame, the Presi dent should suspend Mr. McCulloch at once and appoint some experienced financier and able statesman as Secretary of the Treasury. This only can save the Department from Im pending danger.

The Prince of Coungas Coming to Yankee

The newspapers announce the arrival of a agent of Charles Dickens to prepare the way or a second visit of the Prince of Cocagne to this country. Dickens made his first visit to America about twenty years ago as a young literary adventurer from Cockneydom. He had already been quite successful in lifting into literature the kind of police reports with which he began his career. And he has really developed great genius in this peculiar line. His reports, for instance, of the case of Bardell vs. Pickwick, in the "Pickwick Papers," of that of Jarndyce and Jarndyce, in "Bleak House, and of more or less similar cases in many o his other works, as well as his descriptions of the varieties of life in the lowest grades of soclety, attest his prodigious cleverness as a reporter, although some of the numerous volumes which he has written are by no means free from prolixity and tediousness. During his first visit to the United States be was so much disgusted at the toadyism which feted him everywhere with balls and dinners and byations of all sorts, that on his return to London he took his revenge by publishing a lampoon on American society. This work, faithfully reporting in true reporter's style many of the least favorable features of life in Yankee land, provoked a great deal of angry com ment at the time of its publication, and has not yet been wholly forgotten. Eghausted at length as a police reporter and delineator of low life, Mr. Dickens is finishing his career as a reader and reciter in public of his own reports. And it is said that he reads admirably. Indeed as an actor in private theatricals be has acquired such distinction that his friends have often been tempted to think that he mistook his vocation, and should have gone upon the stage. He proposes now to some over and "make his pile." like old Kesn, Fanny Kemble, Ristori, and so many other foreign actors and actresses There is little doubt that he will be satisfied

with the pecuniary result of his tour through-

out the United States. If his cards are well managed he may expect to net at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He will find that although vast changes, and, without flattering ourselves, we may say improvements, have taken place since he published his severe strictures upon America, still the race of toad ies is not extinct among us. In fact that race has multiplied to an enormous extent; and it will not be surprising if all those who came out in the gayest colors to welcome the Prince of Wales should exhibit equal enthusiasm on the arrival of the Prince of Cocagne. Say the word, and they will escort him up Broadway with such a procession as can be witnessed in no other city in the world. The tondvism of certain people in this country is inexha and there will still be enough left to give similar ovations to the two other literary princes, Bulwer and Disraeli, should they also visit our shores.

Grand Movement of the War Democracy The war democracy of New York -that is to say, those democrats who refused to co-operate with their old party in obstructing the war and contributed money and men to put down the rebellion—are beginning to take an active interest in the grave political movements now going on at Washington and elsewhere, and have determined upon a thorough organization, in order to be prepared for united action in the crisis that is evidently approaching. We understand that there will shortly be general movement of their numbers in this city, where they have already shown that they possess a positive strength at the polls, and where the nucleus for a general organization should of right be located.

The object of this important movement will be twofold :- First, to secure to the country in the national and State elections the fruits of the victory secured over those who attempted the destruction of the Union; and, next, to accomplish such a change in our local government as can be made in our next charter election, with a view to a subsequent thorough municipal reform.

In relation to our municipal affairs, there is very general sentiment in favor of placing a new order of men in power. At the close of last year it was supposed, by the election of Connolly for Comptreller, the unexpected confirmation of George McLean for Street Commissioner, and the abandonment of the field by Beennan, that a gratifying progress had been made in city reform, and that the Corporation "ring" had been broken up and destroyed But it is now seen looming up again in more threatening propertions than ever, and, backet by two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year in the Chambertain's office, is boldly avowing its determination to force its most offensive leaders back into power.

So far as the State election of next fall is concerned, there will be no question of candidates raised on either side. It is immaterial what individuals may be in the field for this or that office. The great issue to be decided will be one of principle alone-whether we are to have a restored Union under a broad policy of general amnosty and universal suffrage, re-constructing the Southern States by giving all men black and white, the right to vote, or whether, after squandening three or four thousand millions of dollars to get rid of the rule of the negro owners and negro drivers of the South, we are to give up the government of the country for a quarter of a century to a coalition of Puritans and niggers.

It is to settle both these issues, national and local that the war democracy of New York are about to move and to perfect their organization; and as they materially contributed to put down the slaveowners' rebellion, there is no doubt they will do good service in securing a thorough thange in our municipal affairs cuing the government of the natio from the control of New England Puritans and Southern negroes.

The Metropolitan Revenue Board and the Visit of Commissioner Rollins.

The visit of Commissioner Rollins to New York, and his meeting in session with the Metropolitan Revenue Board for two days past, have attracted public attention. Before the creation of this Board there was no avstem observed in the collection of the tax on whiskey and tobacco. The new organization however, has already demonstrated its useful ness by facts and figures. We see that the total tax collected on distilled spirits with drawn from bond in June was only \$51,336 while the amount received in July (on the first day of which the Board inaugurated its operations) was \$134,810-being a balance of \$83,474 in favor of the new system-far more than was the total amount collected during the preceding month under the old order of things. Judging from present indications, the amount of tax on whiskey that will be paid when this month of August shall have closed will not fall far short of \$175,000-more than three times as much as was the average monthly receipt before the Board was in being. This, too, with a number of legitimate distilleries closed and others running at half their capacity.

A meeting was held a few weeks since by the assessors and collectors of the various districts, at which it was resolved that an address should be prepared for presentation to the next Congress, asking for amendments to the present internal revenue law and for the abolition of the system under which it is being executed. This movement may be intended for the best : but, coming as it does from those only who by the creation of the Metropolitan Board have been shorn of their enormous perquisites, it appears to be, to say the least, suspicious.

GREAT FIRE AT PLATTSBURG, M. Y. Over Fifty Buildings Destroyed-Loss Estimated at 8750,000. PLATTEURO, August 21, 1867.
Last night Platteburg was visited with a terrible con

fiagration. One church, one bank, two printing offices twenty-five regidences and twenty-five stores were burned. The loss is estimated at \$750,000.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GEORGE M. THOMAS. Louisville, August 21, 1867. Major General George H. Thomas having received official notification of his assignment to the command of the Fifth Military district, left for New Orleans on the three o'clock train this afternoon, accompanied by his

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Raising of Sen Island Cotton in the Islands Highly Profitable—The Volcano Active Again. SAN FRANCISCO, August 21, 1867.

The bark Comet has arrived from Islands and brings dates to July 25.

Eleven thousands pounds of choice Sea Island cotton has been received from Honotulu. The cultivation of the same has been very profitable, and is extending.

The voltagen is quite active again.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1867, 11:30 o'Clock P. M. The Probable Removal of General Sickles. The signs pointing to the probable removal of Sickle are increasing. It is understood that his recent act

ed by the President, and that she lieved at an early day.

The Presidential Campaign-Course

A few days age a curiously mixed story was published in the Constitutional Union of this city about a meeting of prominent conservative politicians, to make arrangements for the next Presidential campaign. Among other things contained in the story was a statement that the aforesaid politicians, after grave deliberation, had agreed upon Andrew Johnson and General Sherman as the most available candidates for President and Vice President, and had separated with the un ages by the conservative leaders of the country masses of the democracy, did take place here a shortime ago, but not at Orystal Spring, as stated by the parties was discussed at length, and it was actually agreed to support Johnson and Sherman as two of the plan of action was decided upon for working up this programme, and for setting the necessary machinery in motion to unite the conservative marses as one party on this ticket. It was decided that the operations should conducted quietly and without any public show, and that each member of the meeting should devote himself n his special district to the furtherance of the pro agreed upon. Black has had frequent and pro tracted interviews with the President lately, and it is known that there has been quite a gathering here recountry. It is perhaps only one of the many combinations that are being formed to outgeneral the friends o

Radical Movements. are a few additional facts about political movement which have come to me through some of the prominent

which have come to me through some of the prominent radicals, and which may be worthy your notice.

First.—General Thomas is being secretly but strongly pushed for the Traincal nomination to the Presidency, and he is at present Mr. Greeley's candidate, although he stands no chance of success in the convention. He will be opposed on the ground that he comes from a slave State. Mr. Greeley chooses him for that very reason—on the same principle that he bailed Jeff Davis.

Scomed.—In a recent conversation General Grant de-Second.—In a recent conversation General Grant de lared that he would not be a Presidentia candidate, and added, "If you want a candidate why don't you take Sheridan? He is not only a general ddressed to a redical politician.

Third.—In connection with this a strong radical clique is backing Sheridan for the nomination. The teaders say that nothing ode prevent his nomination, which Grant will openly endorse. They claim that the radical party will split upon Grant, the Wendell Phillips school going against him, and that Sheridan is the candidate. going against him, and that Shordan is the case Retrouchiment lu the War Departm General Grant to-day, as Acting Secretary of

who are not in the regular army.
It is stated this evening that Brigadier G

Hitchcock, Commissary General of Prisoners, has been relieved from duty in that bureau of the War Department. The reason given for the removal is that the nearly comploted that a very few clorks may, in a short time, entirely close it up. This bureau is one of the largest in the War Department, employing sixty-nine clerks and two messengers. The President and the Baltimore Schuetzer

The President to-night is not certain whether he will or will not attend the Baltimore Schuetzenfest to-morrow The pressure of official duties will probably prevent him

Secretary Browning in improving in health. His friends expect that he will be able to resume the duties of his office this week.

Army Bulletin.

Centain W R Art Chaplains Joseph Hurlburt and E. G. Grae have been retired from active service. Second Lieutenant John T. Dewesse, Eighth infantry, has resigned. Colonel A. S. Myer, chief signal officer of the United States Army has been ordered to Washington to take charge of the

FROM THE EVENING TELEGRAM OF YESTERDAY.

The Romers Regarding General Howard.
Washington, D. C., August 21, 1867.
It has been widely circulated within the past few days

It has been widely circulated within the past few days that the removal of Major General O. O. Howard, as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, is contemplated. There seems as yet to be no authentic ground for the report, as it appears that General Howard has administered the affairs of the Bureau in a satisfactory manner, and no saving in the matter of expense would be effected by his removal and the appointment of an officer of lower rank, as his salary of brigadier general will still have to be paid, whatever the duty may be to which he is assigned. The only change probable is major general of volunteers, which would leave him his rank of brigadier general in the regular army and stil

The charming weather yesterday, and the no less powerful attraction of music on the lake crowded the Mail, Terrace and adjoining grounds in the Park. There could have been no less than fifteen thousand people congregated in the vicinity of the lake at half-past four o'clock P. M., when Mr. Dodworth's fifteen musicians, congregated in the vicinity of the lake at half-past four o'clock P. M., when Mr. Dodworth's fifteen musicians, huddled together in their little barge, left the landing. The scene was picturesque in the extreme. The gonfalons, emblazoned with the arms of the State, noded lazily in the light brezz; the lake was alive with boats giding amid the sleepy-looking swans, and darting out from mysterious nooks and creeks; the bridge was heavily freighted with humanity, in every variety of toilet; the fountain glistened and flung its crystal drops across the slanting aunbeams; the tents and grassy slopes were douted with groups of picaloers, who exhumed from piethoric baskets everything that could refresh the inner man; carriages flitted past the western side of the lake; the shores were crowded with the fair friends of the swans, administering cakes and other edibles to the long-nocked desizens of the lake; and ever and anon the ratile of a passing train on the Harlem Railroad broke in rudely on the sweet sounds of the cornet band. The programme of the music comprised among other pieces a selection from the "Socilian Vespfer," a quartet for French horan arranged on this occasion for full band, and published under the same of Weber by a young modern composer; the "Copinabana" and "Flick Flock" galops, and a "Capilia" by Kreutzer. The shades of evening were failing when the last notes of "Home, sweet Home" annenced the conclusion of the concert. A programme of rare excellence is promised for Saturday.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT The Board of Fire Commissioners convened vesterday

The Board of Fire Commissioners convened yesterday in regular session at the hall in Mercer street, with the President, General Shaler, in the chair. After a large amount of routine matter had been disposed of a request was made by the Commistee on Apparatus asking for was made by the Committee on Apparatus asking for power to emplay a sufficient number of men to enable them to dispuse of the business in the repair yard. The application was rejected. A recolution was adopted by which the matter of the compensation of the clerks and employes of the department was referred for more equitable adjustment to the Committee on Finance. A resolution was adopted expressing the sense of the Board in regard to finishing the requisite bose, &c., to the police boat to be used in extinguishing fires among the shipping. The Fire Lepartment, the resolution stated, is not able to farnish, the requisite supplies, but would accept the use of the boat on necessary occasions. It was resolved to notify certain parties, in whose warehouses combustible Zonterials are stored, that they must conform to the latest regulating the storage of combustibles, and that in the event of their neglect to comply the necessary lyal proceedings be instituted against them. The Committee of the Wholey refused to accept Commissioner Ables's resolution to resout the station of the Board of July 17. After some further unimportant business had been transacted the Board adjourned.

THE CUBA CABLE

Telegraphic Compunication Established by Key Wes't and Havara.

FROM THE EVENING TELEGRAM OF VESTERUAY.

Kar Wast, Fla., Appus 18, 1867 After many dispositioning difficulties and permitten out for a time unrewarded labors, the high Cuba cable

several days to dragging with graphels in the vicinity of the place where the cable parted, which was marked by buoys placed immediately after parting, was finally nwarded to-day by fantoning to it. It was dragged to the surface amid the obsers of the

engaged in the work and firmly secured. The weather being favorable, a perfect spiles was made and the st ine was again committed to the deep. On being tested it was found perfect t

ntire leagth.

THE PRESS TEL CORAM

Punta Rosa, Florida, August 21, 1867 The submirine telegraph cable between Key West and Havana was successfully apilled on Sunday last 18th inst., and is working well. The movements of the telegraphic party betw place and Key West are at present unknown.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Speeches of Ben Wade and Senator Sher-man-Wade Avoiding his Fourrerite Declara-tions-Sherman Favoring the National Bank

CINCINNAIL, August 28, 1807, Hon. Bon. Wado made his first speech of the

paign at Mariotta, yesterday. It was one of his old fashioned orations, and he did not introduce any of his Kansas eccentricities. He said that for thirty years he had advocated the rights of all man, without had advocated the rights of all men, without regard to race, color and condition, and that was still the burden of his argument. He declared that valigadigham's doctrines are in all raspec a ideation with those of the democratic party in Ohio. Negro suffrage, he argued, is the legitimate result of republican principles, and the terms for reconstruction offered the south are both just and generous.

Senstor John Sherman also made his first speech of the campaign at Canton. He advocated the negro suffrage amendment. A large portion of his argument was devoted to a defence of our national financial system. Our national banks he thinks a great public blessing, and he explained and supported the present system of tension. He said the failure to collect the whiskey tax is the case great blot on our method of tagation.

THE NATIONAL LABOR COVERESS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Rights of Capital and Labor-A Motion form a Political Party on the Banks of Workingmen's Rights-Excitoment in Convention on the Subject.
Cancado, August 2t, 1887,

The National Labor Congress is still in sassion in th city, but has accomplished little or do actual business A draft of a constitution has been presented, mainly taken from Cushing's Manual, but has not yet been

Acknowledging the good already ac e national and international Trade and have labor meet its just rewards. We mit that capital has its rights as well as and are willing to concede to it all that entitled to, but at the same time we will oppose

of the public domain; on sanitary measures; on the judiciary; on convict labor, and on political measures, but no reports have been made.

A motion was made by Mr. Reibs to throw to the brease a banner inscribed with the name of the "National Labor Reform Union of the United States." His constituents in Pennsylvania had instructed him to work to this end in the Congress. Several gestlemen doubted the wisdom of taking a political step, and some expressed their autonoment at the attempt to induce such a step. The motion, spring upon the Gong has caused great excitement, and may occasion a stormy time when it comes up for final action. No the whole of to day has been devoted to discussing propriety of admitting Mr. Schiager, a member of German Acceller Verein of this city.

THE CO-DPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

The Union Store Company.

About two weeks since a society was organized-under the name of the Co-operative Union Store Company, the object of which was to furnish, at the first or wholethe name of the Co-operative Union Steve Company, the object of which was to furnish, at the first or whole-sale cost, groceries and provisions, with the addition of the necessary expenses in carrying on their business. This it was supposed would greatly assist the workingmen in attaining independence from the power of the capitalists. The society has held several meetings and effected a permanent organization, by the election of Mr. John Kanis, President of the Workingmen's Union, as chairman. Some fifty members thus far have been attraited, on payment of an initiation fee of fifty cents each. Last night another meeting was held at the Assembly Rooms, on the corner of Twenty-second street and First avenue, when, in the absence of Mr. Kanis, Mr. John Fisher was called upon to preside; Mr. Clark acted as secretary. Mr. Fisher on taking the chair delivered an earnest address, detailing the advantages of co-operation and the importance of the present co-operative movement. A draft of accounts, sections and by-laws was read by the secretary, and then referred for future action. The principal provision of the document is that goods shall be furnished at a rate amounting to a small advance upon the original cost, ten per cent being proposed. The parties sharing in the enterprise are to be benefited by dividends in addition to the reduction of the cost of the goods, which, it is estimated, will amount to twenty or thirty per cent. A board of suds its to be appointed every three months. Mr. Fisher again addressed the organization, and the treasurer, Mr. Fotter, was called upon to submit a firstner report, detailing certain expenses. The bills presented were passed. A motion that every member, on admission, shall be charged an initiation fee, was laid over until the next meeting certain expense. The public did not know how they were robbed by this class of traders. No definite action was taken in reference to this proposition. The Committee of Visitation appointed at the previous meeting to call upon trade of particular

Colored People's Co-operative Association.
The People's Cheep Labor and Trade Projective Association is the name of an organization just effected
among the colored people of this city, slithough it is designed to be universal in its membership. Williams
Plynn is President; Alexander Wyukoop, Vice Pretident; and L. B. katthews, Secretary, W. G. Hamilton,
is special agent.

BAILBOAD BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSOURL

Laylor of the Corner Stone of the Cambrot Bridge at Kanens Cap Mo.

KANSAS CTY, Ma, August 21, 1967, or stone of the Causer's Railroad bridge across the Missouri river at that point was tald this af-ternoon with Masonic peremor, les, under the immediate